The Ypsilanti Commercial.

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The Ypsilanti Commercial,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

C. R. PATTISON,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Office corner Huron and Cross Streets.

Poetry.

MINNIE.

BY J. WARREN WATSON.

Minnie's face is as sweet as an angel's!
Gentle smiles on her lips ever play,
And her hair is the twin of the sun-beam,
That enhances the flowers of May!

She has eyes that are brighter than diamonds,
And blue as the fathomless sea;
She's as graceful of form as Acantha,
And she pays her allegiance to me!

Oh, her whisper makes far sweeter music
Than the church-organs powerful lungs,
And I'd not change her young hearts affection
For the praise of fame's myriad tongues!

Well I know she is pure as the snow-drift
And her beauties are all that they seem,
Yet I never have gazed on her features—
Darling Minnie—is only a dream!

DENTON, Mich., 1869.

To Bell.

BY BESSIE.

I love you, dear maiden,
I can't tell you why,
Unless 'tis the humor
That speaks in your eye;
And the blush that will mantle,
In spite of control—
'Tis the shadow of beauty—
A wave of the soul.

For the Commercial.

Slavery—Pro and Con.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR.—I have just been reading the letter of Virgil M. Ward (colored) in your paper of the 13th. I want to say a few words in reply to him, because I think he is laboring under errors that are common to those in his situation. I do this in kindness, for I was born and reared in a Southern home, and I, and my parents before me were slaveholders, and their's before them. I believe as a general thing, the slaves were well treated—excepting isolated instances of cruelty and abuse—better on an average than they have been by their Northern friends since the change in their condition. I think Virgil, in his own secret heart, knows that this is true, if he would be honest and own it. I am not of course, arguing in favor of slavery; it was one of those institutions that we inherited from our forefathers, and we accepted it as we did everything else that we found to be the order of the day when we came into the world. We merely accepted the state of things as we found them as we do the inevitable. Nor do I think we looked down upon our slaves as utterly abject creatures, far beneath us, nor as chattels the same as our cattle or hogs. On the contrary I think we treated them better than they are now treated in the Northern States, and what after all is of more importance to them, they were *happier*. We regarded them rather as a race whose position and place in the world was different from ours; that it was their duty to work for us, and ours to care for and provide for them. Mind I do not defend this system; we found it in existence, and with Pope thought "What is, is right;" it was sanctioned by popular opinion and usage, aye by our State and National Governments. We had no power, even if we had the inclination to alter it. There was, as a general thing, no antagonism between the races in this respect; our slaves regarded us not as oppressors, but as their friends; like canaries they were born in cages, and it was their normal condition; they ate, drank and were satisfied. Life-long friendships and confidence often existed between the served and their servants. Some of the truest friends I ever had were negroes. We grew up together; when boys, we played marbles together, hunted the "'possum and the coon" together at night, and slipped off together Sundays and went fishing together; and during the long hot noons we rested and wrestled together on the grass under the shade trees; and at night I went into their cabins and sat for hours listening to their talk and jokes, and songs, and their banjo or fiddle playing. Those were happy days, happier than either they or I have ever seen since. Our negroes had to eat the same that we did; the same corn crib, smoke-house and larder supplied us all; we never had "biscuit" when they had "hoe-cake," and when we had "fatty bread," so did they. "Aunt Betty" used to spank us oftener than our mother did, and we were more afraid of her; we would as soon think of calling our Pa by his Christian name as to address the elder negroes without perfixing "Uncle" or "Aunt" to it. But has Virgil found any Northern boys who would associate with his boys in this way? We know nothing of that aversion and innate shrinking from the negroes that Northern folks do in spite of themselves, for long association had rendered us familiar with them. Each negro of family had his cabin, his wife, and children, and his domestic affairs. It was more like a community, with a head, in which all subserved the general welfare, than a corral of slaves. For what all labored all enjoyed, the corn and tobacco, (this was in Ky.) What was raised on the place went to feed and clothe them, raise their children and pay their doctor bills as well as ours. Virgil knows that in any Northern community, disguise the fact as you may, negroes are looked down upon as a grade lower than the lowest whites, and that there is no real good feeling between them and their white neighbors. For I live in a Republican ward, and I associate with all the people, and talk with them, and I do not know one family here or anywhere else that I have lived, that would like to ride in the same seat in a car with a negro, or have their children go to school with his children or play with them. An Indian or Chinese could not be more condemned. Now Virgil knows this; he never converses with a white man that he does not feel that he is not met as an equal; but is patronized and looked down upon. He has lived North long enough to know that their professed friendship is all ascetic and theoretical, not practical. There was none of that down there; each had his sphere and felt at home in it.

Now to take up another part of Virgil's letter. How does he justify the deception and hypocrisy that he practiced on his old friends? He feels no gratitude to his old master, who might have left him a slave 13 years longer, and who doubtless freed him from conscientious motives. He was 3 years old when his "old mass" died; he became free in twenty years; and he thinks for those twenty years service he should have been paid. Now, if he subtracts what it cost to raise and take care of him those twenty years from all he earned for his "missus," he would not find her so deeply in his debt as he supposes. From what he says, she was evidently a kind and good mistress. And when Virgil wandered back to his old home, where he passed that "long Summer's day," she took him by the hand and was really glad to see him; and so was the old overseer, who took him into his best room and treated him kindly. But all that time Virgil was playing "possum" with them; making believe he was glad to see them, remembered all their kindnesses and reciprocated their friendship, whereas it was all deceit on his part. And perhaps if he had not succeeded so well in making them believe that he was in a flourishing condition, they might have done more for him. I do not doubt but that either the old overseer or former mistress would have given him to the extent of their ability if he had made his true condition known. After all, Virgil, I dare say you have not found freedom what you once dreamed it was. The reality, after all, is never what imagination pictures it. Upon the whole, Virgil, you have reason to thank God that you were a slave in a Christian land, and not born a heathen in the savage and idolatrous land of your ancestors, beneath the burning sun of Africa, where in all probability you would have been the most abject of slaves to the most savage and brutal of black heathen masters.

Your friend,
T. WILLIAMS, M. D.

The Spanish Question.

The picture, which the article headed as above, in the COMMERCIAL of Feb. 20, represents, is really a "sad one." It is a sad picture on account not of the many horrors it contains; but the many misrepresentations and the great amount of ignorance it exhibits. The reading of it has really filled me with a feeling of pity toward its author. I am told that he is a young man attending one of our schools. Why do not our schools teach "both sides" of the questions that are to be taught at all? Or why do they not use authors (historians) that will fairly give "both sides" and then allow the professors and students to judge for themselves and draw their own conclusions? It is an imposition, and a *cruel* imposition too, on the part of our schools, to fill the minds of the youth, or allow them to be filled with misrepresentations. Is there any danger in letting them know the truth? What else do the students want? Do they want misrepresentations and falsehood, or simply the truth? The time will come when "H." with his apparent great talents, will have anything but a blessing for his teachers who have allowed him to travel by the road which led him to the committing of such blunders, as he has perpetrated in his "Spannish question," which he undoubtedly considers, with great complacency, as a "great effort."

"H" has evidently been taught "one side" of the "Spanish question." But, if he will be so kind as to look at the other side of the picture, he will at once find that he has been the unwilling and unsuspecting victim of misrepresentation and fraud. I do not intend to give here the whole of the "other side." Time does not permit. But I will merely make a few statements, based on reliable authority, by which he can see that there is really "another side," and that it is necessary to study that side, before pronouncing sentence; if he wishes to pronounce a just sentence. He says that the Inquisition "caused 31,912 persons to be buried alive for their religion, and subjected to vigorous pains and penalties 291,450 more." This is pretty minute figuring! But what will be his thoughts, on being told, on the "other side," that the same tribunal, as it is generally understood here, (I mean the Eclesiastical Court) *never condemned one person to death, and never subjected one to the least penalty.* He will find the proof of this, in the very *formula* of the severest sentences of that Court; which formula is given by the French historian, Baron Henrion, (Histoire de l'Elglise, vol. VI, page 503.) He will find there, at the same time, the testimony of that same great historian, in favor of our ascertion: "L'Inquisition, says Henrion, ne condamne jamais a mort, et jamais le nom d'un pretre Catholique ne se tronvera au bas d' un jugement capital." The same assertion is confirmed by the testimony of another reliable historian, *De Feller* (*Biogr, Art, Isabelle.*) "Ecclesiastics," as Archbishop Spaulding says, in his review of Prescott, "were not concerned in the infliction of punishment, it was contrary to the laws of the Inquisition itself, and it is contrary to the spirit of their order. "*Ecclesia abhorret a sanguine*" is a standing maxim of the canon law, by which the clergy are specially bound not to have anything to do with the punishment of criminals. Even at the Council of Constance, the bishops, after declaring John Huss guilty of heresy, said that their power extended no farther, (Sess. XV.) According to the most reliable testimony and according to the laws of the Inquisition itself, the Ecclesiastical Court simply declared whether the accused were really guilty of transgressing a law of his country, and if guilty he was given over to the civil authority, to be delt with according to their laws. "We declare," so reads the formula, "that the accused must be delivered, and we hereby deliver him to the civil authority, whom we pray and beseech most affectionately and in the best and strongest manner possible, to treat the criminal with kindness and mercy." But they delivered him thus, only after he had been found guilty three times; and each time on the testimony of three unexceptional witnesses. Twice he was pardoned on his repentance; the third time he was delivered to the civil authority. The Protestant historian, Philip Limbarch, although a most bitter enemy of the Inquisition, admits this. That court, then, was something similar to our *Grand Juries.* They simply presented indictments against the accused and left the civil authority at liberty to treat the guilty as they pleased. But where is the Grand Jury, in our country, that would act as leniently and pardon twice before preferring an indictment? Whether the civil authority always followed the narrow path of justice; and whether the laws of Spain were in accordance with our present notions of right, constitute different questions and they are questions with which we have very little to do.

The time will come, at which the historian will condemn some of our own laws and the manner in which they have sometimes been administered. Still, as "H." himself admits that Spain's "rulers, whatever other faults they may have been *possessed of* (poor language,) only in very few cases, have been tyrannical," we have reason to conclude, at least from *his* testimony, that the laws of Spain have generally not been the laws of tyrants. And he is not alone to bear testimony to the justice of Spanish laws, especially those relating to the Inquisition. See here what Mons. Bourgaing, another enemy of the Inquisition, said in 1789, when he was sent by the French Republic, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain: "I will acknowledge, in order to give homage to Truth, that the Inquisition might be cited, in our days, as a model of equity." [*Lacordaire Apol.*]

Nor, was it always for heresy or for "their religion," as "H." has it, that those found guilty by the Inquisition, were condemned by the civil authority. The Protestant Limbarch admits that, out of a long list of criminals condemned by the Spanish Inquisition, during a very long period, only *fifteen* men and *four* women were executed, and most of them for treason, sacrilege, and *other* crimes than heresy. What becomes here of "H.'s" "31.000 buried alive for their religion?" It is an erroneous idea, that many have, that the Inquisition only condemned "heretics." See here what the Protestant historian Leopold Ranke says in his "Ottoman and Spanish Empires: "As Charles (King of Spain) knew no other means of bringing certain punishment upon the Bishops, who had taken part in the insurrection of of the Communidades (counties) he chose to have them judged by the Inquisition. Philip II. despairing of being able to punish Antonio Perez, called in the aid of the Inquisition.—Open heresy was not the only question it had to try. Under Philip, it interfered in matters of trade and of the arts of customs and marine. How much further could it go, when it pronounced it *heresy* to dispose of horses, (did they bury them alive?) or munition to France?" These are Ranke's own words, and from them we learn that the Inquisition was not merely a religious tribunal; but a regular political institution of the Spanish government. This is also confirmed by the testimony of the learned French Protestant Guizot, late Prime Minister of France. In his "Modern History," he says of the Inquisition: "It was at first more political than religious, and destined to maintain order rather than to defend the faith."

Whence come then, all those terrible Protestant pictures of people "being tortured for their religion," of "heretics being burned alive," or as poor "H." has it, "buried alive?"—Whence all those Spanish horrors, which have made many a Protestant heart shudder, and caused many a Protestant tear to be shed? Voltaire tells us, and he is surely no friend of the Inquisition, (his words may be found in the "*Dictionaire des Sciences*"): "Without doubt," says he, "writers have imputed to a tribunal so justly detested, horrible excesses, which it has not always committed; but it is very injudicious to deery the Inquisition by *doubtful* facts, and still worse to seek to render it odious by falsehood." *There* any reflecting person can see the source of all those terrible frightening pictures of *tortures, writhings,* and *burying alive.* Will "H." concede that there are "two sides" even to "the Spanish question?"

I fear I shall take up too much of your space, Mr. Editor, still I must say a few words more on the first part of "H.'s great effort.

Many are under the impression that it was the Catholic Church, that caused the Inquisition to be established in Spain.

Our friend "H." seems to have imbibed the same idea. For he says "the Romish Church (did he learn yet that nicknames smell of bad manners even when given to an enemy?) by the aid of the Inquisition, expelled or destroyed nearly every Protestant in the kingdom." When "H." shall be better acquainted with the Catholic Church and her doctrines, he will know that we are taught by that Church to love our neighbors as ourselves, and not to "expel or destroy" any one that anywise behaves as a neighbor; to even "do good to them that hate us and bless those that curse us, and to pray for those that persecute and calumnate us." This she never ceases to teach, and if ever auy one was "expelled or destroyed," it must be that he did not behave as a neighbor, and I do not believe that, during the 1800 years existence of the Catholic Church, one instance can be adduced of any one being "expelled or destroyed" with the sanction of the Catholic Church. I do not mean to say, however, that Catholic *individuals* and Catholic *governments* have not sometimes, committed acts, which any one will condemn; but those acts were not committed with the sanction of the Church. She was generally the first to condemn them.

And if the Spanish Inquisition has ever committed excesses, they cannot be laid at the door of the Catholic Church. For it was established, not by the Church, but by the rulers of Spain, and, as we have seen above, it was conducted as a civil or politieal institution. I say this on the authority of the Protestant writer Ranke:—"It was to no purpose that Ximines scrupled to admit into the Council of the Inquisition, a layman nominated by Ferdinand." "Do you not know," said the king, "that if this tribunal possesses jurisdiction, it is from the king it derives it?"....It (the Inquisition) was in spirit and tendency above all, a political institution. *The Pope had an interest in thwarting it, and he did so and as often as he cuuld:* but the king had an interest in constantly upholding it."

This Protestant testimony alone ought to be sufficient to exonerate the Catholic Church from all blame, for whatever excesses the Spanish government may have committed through the court of the Inquisition; for this was not *her* institution and she had no control over it. It is thus clearly shown as I said in the beginning, that there is really "another side" even to "the Spanish question." But I will even say that there is more than *one* "other side" to that question, and I think it would be well for our friend "H." to carefully study *that other side* also. Whatever excesses Catholic individuals and governments may have committed, the careful and unbiased student of history will find that they were not sanctioned by the Catholic Church. But how is it with the cruelties that have been practiced against Catholics and even "heretics" by Protestants, since the beginning of the so-called Reformation, in Protestant countries, and especially in England?

Is not the head of the English government also the head of the Church of England? And has it not been so since the Reformation? Well, what barbarities have not been committed *by* and in the name of that Head, these 300 years, against Catholics, on account of their religion? Let us see what *Protestant* historians say on this subject: Prescott allows that Elizabeth's Inquisition equalled in severity that established by Ferdinand and Isabella. (Hist. of the reign of Ferdinand, Vol. III, p. 202.) Hallam in his "Constitutional History of England," says: "The rack seldom stood idle in the tower for all the latter part of Elizabeth's reign." And again, "the Catholic martyrs under Elizabeth (about 40 years) amounted to no inconsiderable number. Dodd reckons them at 194, Milner has raised the list to 204. Fifteen of them, according to him, suffered for denying the Queen's supremacy, 126 for exercising their ministry, and the rest for being reconciled to the Romish Church.—Many others died of hardships in prison and many were deprived of their property."

Another candid Protestant writer, Agnes Strickland, says in her "Queens of England:" "It is ever to be lamented that Elizabeth stained the glorious year of the Armada with a series of cruel persecutions on the score of religion. January 14th, 1588, a wretched deist named Francis Wright, was burned alive in the castle ditch at Norwich. He was the fourth who had suffered in the same place within the last five years, for promulgating erroneous opinions. The same year six Catholic priests were hanged, drawn and quartered; four laymen who had embraced Protestantism for returning to their old belief; four others and a gentlewoman of the name of Ward, for concealing Catholic priests, besides fifteen of their companions who were arraigned for no other offense than their theological opinions. Very heavy and repeated fines were levied on those whom it was not considered expedient to put to death. The fines of recusants formed a considerable item in the queen's revenues of that period, and they were of course hunted out with keen rapacity by an odious swarm of informers who earned a base living by augmenting the miseries of their unfortunate fellow creatures."

These quotations from Protestant writers will, I hope, give no offense; but serve to open the eyes of some people and prevent them from being misled, as our young friend "H." has evidently been. Those who wish to know more of the persecutions of Catholics in England and Ireland may consult the "History of the Reformation," by Wm. Cobbett, (Protestant.) They will find therein amongst other things that the same *bounty* was set on the head of a *priest* and on that of a *wolf.* If I were to quote from Catholic authors the picture I fear would be too dark. As a mere sample, allow me, Mr. Editor, to mention a few words of one writer (Croly in his Life of Archbishop Plunkett): "Some of them (Catholics) were burnt before a slow fire, some were put on the rack and tortured to death, whilst others, like Ambrose Cahill and James O'Reilly, were not only slain with the greatest cruelty, but their inanimate bodies were torn in fragments and scattered before the wind." And all this because they would not deny the faith of their forefathers. I think "H" will allow that there is really another side to "the Spanish question," even if his picture of "31.912 persons buried alive" were someting more than a fancy sketch calculated to frighten

[Concluded on 4th Page.

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FARMS
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131 Vacant lot on West side Adams st, $600
133 New two story house and one acre of land on Huron st, 3300.
134 640 acres land in Iowa; will exchange for city property.
135 80 acres of land in Iowa on the Mississippi river.
136 Fine residence in suburbs of city, 5 1-2 acres land. Brick house, good fruit, barn &c., $3.000.
137 Fine farm of 70 acres, 15 acres timber, only 2 1-2 miles west of Ypsilanti, $4000
139 240 acres of land in Iowa, will exchange for city property.
144 40 acres of land in Missouri.
145 Story and a half house, new, in 1st ward, will exchange for team, $1100.
149 House and 2 lots on Summit st, $1600.
150 New house and lot 5x14 rods on Congress st, $1600.
151 House and lot on Washington st, good property, $2000.
157 Farm of 160 acres in Augusta, 35 acres of timber, good orchard, good buildings, living spring, and 2 wells, $70 an acre.
158 Farm of 143 acres in Augusta, 30 acres timber, 113 acres improved, excellent buildings, 2 orchards, 500 trees, $900 worth apples sold in a single year, $50 per acre.
159 Farm of 80 acres in Superior, new house, barn and orchard, $70 per acre.
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THOMAS M. COOLEY.
For Regents of the State University—
JONAS H. McGOWAN,
JOSEPH ESTABROOK.
For County Superintendent—
GEO. S. WHEELER.

FIVE YEARS.

With this number we begin Vol. VI. First of March 1864, we began the publication of the COMMERCIAL. Our experience has been varied. We had no very high pecuniary expectations. On the whole they have been more than realized. We have done better pecuniarly than we had reason to expect. The first three were years of uninterupted prosperity. The fourth year incited by past success we went into a copartnership that resulted in serious loss and discouragement. To heighten the difficulty it was the beginning of a decline in business matters, a paralysis that we hope has now culminated. Few business men don't make mistakes. This was our grand mistake. We are but just rallying from its effects. We little imagined five years ago, that we should on the first of March, 1869, be printing the COMMERCIAL on a Steam Cylinder Press. While writing this article we hear the grateful music of the Press, propelled by a four horse-power Engine, turning out the first side of the paper at the rate of 1500 impressions an hour. We designed to begin this volume with an eight column paper. We could not quite bring it about, but hope to do so soon. Great changes have been wrought in Ypsilanti the last five years. We have chronicled the death of some of our best citizens. One as to business qualifications, enterprise etc. was the soul of our town. We need not name him. As time rolls on and peculiar emergencies arise requiring a master spirit his name spontanously rises up in the thoughts of our citizens. During the last five years the Post Office Block—Jeness Block. Moorman's Arcade—Rowley's Block—Edwards and Cooper's Block—Smith and Curtis Block, and numerous first-class residences have been built. Also the Factory superior to none in the west. Parsons Bros. stave and planing factory. Also our Iron Bridge, the first on the Huron, and a splendid one. The upper paper-mill surpassed by a few in the country. We believe that five years are to make still greater changes. Whoever lives to see five years hence, 1874 will see a city of 8000 inhabitants, and real estate nearly doubled in value. Ho! for the good time coming. We extend our eordial thanks to our many patrons. In the future as in the past, we shall do our best to please you. May Heaven's choicest gifts be yours.

THE BIG EVENT.

THURSDAY last was a turning point in the history of this country. The beginning of a new era. The Nation finds itself at last in the hopeful period that signalized Lincoln's second inauguration. Millions, in fact, we may say the world's millions, have looked anxiously and hopefully forward to this day. Good bye, Andy! All hail, Grant! Both are announced with equal joy and gratitude. Andy has delivered his sad farewell, falling upon unwilling ears. Grant has sent forth in a brief Lincoln-like Inaugural, words of glorious cheer! It is received just as we go to press. It has the right ring: 1*st.* No policy against the will of the People. 2*d.* An honest payment of the public debt. 3*d.* A faithful execution of the Laws,—enforcement of Revenue Laws. 4*th.* Honesty and economy in all departments of the government. 5*th.* He urges the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment.

—J. G. BLAINE of Maine, has been elected Speaker of the XLIST Congress.

A Female College.

[Letter from Miss. Rogers, principal of the Michigan Female College, at Lansing.]

For the Commercial.

In your journal of Feb. 9th, some remarks upon the education of women have suggested a few thoughts which I hope your kindness will enable me to lay before my old friends and your readers in Ypsilanti and elsewhere.

I understand you to admit the justice of equal privileges for education and to suggest the idea of making room for young women in the University by taxing young men from abroad so heavily as to keep them away, and at the same time I notice that the Legislature is proposing to institute a Board of Imigration for the purpose of making known to emigrants the advantages of settling in Michigan and making their homes here. Now the University of Michigan is doing more than any other agency to make our State known abroad and to draw the most desirable residents here; besides many of the young men who come to learn remain to live. Its worthy President, we are told, will not oppose the admission of women because he comprehends the glaring injustice of making no provision for them, but will he desire to see this done at the expense of losing one-half or three-fourths of the young men who now throng its halls and by their zeal, industry and intelligence, help to give it the character of which we are all so justly proud, and which is constantly bringing its recruits from abroad?

Two years ago the Legislature asked the University to open its doors to women. The Regents considered the request, and governed, doubtless, by what they considered to be the interests of education in general and of the University in particular, *they decided against granting the request*, so that any present prospect of long delayed justice to women by admiting them to the University is evidently so entirely out of the question as to make the talking of it a mockery.

Besides wisdom reqnires us in our attempts to bring existing institutions to our ideal standards of right, that we apply the practical skill taught us by experience, and the Regents say, justly and truly, that "radical changes need the most careful consideration, and in determining questions of vital importanee, undue percipitation is not desirable," and they will consider long and weigh carefully before they decide upon making such changes.

Its learned and accomplished President says also to the Board of Regents that "the few experiments of the kind tried, led all who participated in them to the conclusion that some special, and expensive, and careful provision must be made to guard against great evils," and he justly terms the proposed and rejected step, "a hazardous one," while it is well known that these grave social objections would have such force in the present state of public opinion that few parents would avail themselves of the privilege, were it offered them, of sending their daughters to Ann Arbor, and yet justice and the public want call for suitable provision for the higher education of the daughters of the State. Shall it be withheld until public sentiment is ready to accept the University, or shall something be done to provide for the wants of the present generation?

One singular objection made to the bill now before the Legislature, is that what it asks is so modestly small. It is argued that the State ought not to do *anything* for young women until she is ready to do at once as much as she has been some thirty years in doing for young men. It seems to have been forgotten that the University has *grown* to its present dimensions, and that no action of the Legislature can create a similar institution for young women which shall at once spring into existence full armed and perfect, like Pallus from the head of Jove. The bill provides for a moderate and careful beginning, thus leaving room for development as the wants of the State call for it.

It is objected on the other hand that if what is asked were granted, it would only be a beginning of which no one can forsee the end, that if our daughters once taste the sweets of learning through the liberality of the State, their perpetual cry will be "give! give!" and the woman's University become a veritable Curtian gulf that will swallow up the riches of the State!

The friends of education ask what, in their judgment, seems needful, together with the grounds and buildings to be donated by the citizens residing at the Capital, to inaugurate this enterprise in such a manner as shall not be unworthy of the State while it meets the present wants of her daughters, and I trust that you are mistaken when you say that it will "find no favor with our members."

We who have been many years laboring to secure educational justice for women hope that these gentlemen coming from such "constituents" as we have long known in old Washtenaw, will be found when the time comes, on the side of liberality and justice. Nor can I think it possible that on "sober second thought" any citizen of Ypsilanti will desire to interpose his negative on this question, for I remember that Ypsilanti organized the first academic department in connection with the public schools in this State, was the first to make her schools free, built the first Normal School, and has poured into her lap annually, the thousands which the State expends in the training of teachers for her common schools.

No, Ypsilanti and her honored representatives, in the words of your noble motto, are "Free to do right, to do wrong, never," nor do I believe that their friends will ever be forced to feel the pain and mortification of finding them "on the back track" in any question of true progress and reform. Yours truly,

A. C. ROGERS.

Lansing, Feb. 20, 1869.

A Good Joke on the Legislature.

One of the boys at the Union School, in Saginaw City, who saw the members of the Legislature pass through his class room, and who the previous evening, had attended the concert given by the Board of the Reform School, made the remark, "well, if that is the Michigan Leggislature, all I have to say is the Reform School boys are a long way ahead of them.'

To the Editor of the Ypsilanti Commercial,

City Expenditures.

MR. EDITOR:—We often hear our city fathers prating of economy in the conduct of the city government. And as there is now a proposition to more than double the powers of raising money by taxation in the amendment of our city charter, and as the time is at hand to select a new delegation of said city fathers, it behoovs all tax payers to review what has been done in the past, and if the city-funds have been wasted, to endeavor to select officers with a view to economy in the future. Far be it from me to condemn all proper expenditures for useful improvements, such as working streets, street lights, walks crossing sewers, or on safe economical bridges. But sir, when our common council outrun all discretion as in case of building Congress Street bridge, it is time for tax payers to beware. We are told that it is the cheapest because it is the best, and most durable. Let us examine this proposition. A wooden structure at an expense of four thousahd dollars would have answered every purpose of the iron bridge, (except for collecting $10 fines,) for at least fifteen years, which would have saved the city eleven thousand dollars. This amount at 10 per cent annual in 15 years would

amount to.....$47,159.87
From which if another wooden bridge be taken.....$5000
leaves.....$42,159.87

which at interest as before fifteen years would amount to $286,111.28, for which if we build another bridge at $6000, allowing for increase in the value of timber, and there will be a ballanee of $279,511.28, which at interest as before for fifteen years making in all forty-five years about as long as the present city has been in building and we have the snug little sum of 1,1701,96, which would be sufficient to build an Iron Bridge, 30 Union School buildings as expensive as ours and an entire city as large as Ypsilanti is to day. Yes sir, with the eleven, thousand dollars surplus and wasteful expenditure, we might set down and at the end of 45 yeaas have the means to do more in building a city than all that has been done in the past, this is but a single item. There is still an opportunity for at least three times as much more in the same class of improvements, which at the above rate, would together amount to an aggregate loss of more than four and a half millions of dollars, which if added to the city in buildings would make the taxable property at least five millions of dollars and capable of accommodating a population four times greater than at present. Figures speak facts. Let prudence and economy be the watchword of the city, as well as of the nation, let every needed improved be made but always with a view to economy.

TAX PAYER.

IN NEW YORK, a short time ago, one of our city editors was met by a friend, who, taking him by the hand, exclaimed: "I am delighted to see you. How long are you going to stay?"

"Why, I think," said the editor, "I shall stay while my money lasts."

"How disappointed I am," said his friend, "I hoped you was going to stay a day or two."

—IF a screw is rusted into wood, or there is a nut or bolt that will not readily turn, a little kerosene oil should be poured on it and allowed to remain. In a little while the oil will penetrate the interstices, so that the screw, nut or bolt can be easily moved.

—THE young ladies of Dover, Wayne County, Ohio, have formed a society for the redemption of young men from bad hadits. Each of the fair members have solemnly pledged themselves not to receive the attentions of any young man who indulges in the use of liquor, tobacco, profane or obscene language.

To-Day's Advertisements.

FLOORING, SIDING, CEILING,
—AND—
Dressed Lumber!
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND MOLDINGS,
Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

PAINTS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LEAD,
Full weight kegs. Best Brands in Market.
ZINC PAINTS AND COLORS!
Pure Linseed Oils.
Turpentine, Varnishes, Brushes and Every Variety of Painters' Stocks.
PAINTS Mixed to Order, in quantities to suit Customers.
EDWARDS & COOPER.

Detroit Advertisements.

FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER AT
CHANDLER'S
Gents' Furnishing store,
No. 1 Larned St. West, DETROIT.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "DETROIT TRIBUNE?"—The best family newspaper in the West. Send postage stamp for a specimen copy. Address "The Tribune, Detroit, Michigan.

REFINED SUGARS, SYRUPS.
AT
Less than New-York Prices!
We have now in store a large stock, purchased previous to the late large advance.
C. M. GARRISON & CO.,
Board of Trade Building,
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HON. JACOB M HOWARD writes for the Detroit Tribune.

H. F. SWIFT & Bro.,
Wholesale Druggists,
And Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Brushes,
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DR. HAVEN, President of the Michigan University, writes for the Detroit Tribune

Leather and Findings!
At Wholesale and Retail.
Stridiron & Williams,
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Waltham Watches,
M. S. SMITH & Co.
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LIEUT.-GOV. BATES writes for the Detroit Tribune.

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Nuts, Washers and Short Machine Bolts on hand.
BRIDGE AND ROOF Bolts
Made to order promptly, and at least possible advance over Bar Iron.
Harrow Teeth and Light Forgings.
Address for Price List,
MICH. BOLT & NUT CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

BOXES
Every description of BOX of Wood or Paper,
For Shoes, Dry-Goods, Hardware, Medicines Extracts, Hats, Millinery, Band Boxes, &c. &c.,
Manufactured by
J. A. BERRY & CO.,
24 Woodbridge St. West, DETROIT, Mich.

HON. F. W. SHEARMAN writes for the Detroit Tribune.

Guy F. Hinchman & Co.
Invite the attention of the public, and particularly
Vessel and Steamboat Owners
Builders, Lumbermen and Fishermen,
To their full and complete stock of
Rigging, Cordage and Twines,
Of all kinds and sizes;
Canvas for Sails, Awnings or Tents; Anchors and Chains, Tackle Blocks, Lath and Stave Strings, Tar, Oakum, Pitch, Resin, Paints, Packing, Oils, Lanterns, Flags, Etc. Etc.,
Which they offer at very low figures, at
16 and 18 Atwater St., foot of Griswold,
DETROIT.

CHIEF-JUSTICE COOLEY, of the Supreme Court, writes for the Detroit Tribune.

CROUL BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
PATENT STRETCHED
Leather Belting.
Constantly on hand all sizes of Single and Double. also Lace Leather, Belt Hooks and Rivets. Belts repaired on short notice.
22 and 24 Woodbridge St. East, DETROIT.

HON. AUSTIN BLAIR writes for the Detroit Tribune.

Cane Seat Chairs,
Fastened with SCREWS instead of NAILS.
Every Chair bearing our stamp WARRANTED.
Price Lists and Photographs furnished Dealers upon application. Address
DETROIT CHAIR FACTORY,
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N. B. Black Walnut and Maple Lumber wanted.

GEO. H. PARKER,
Manufacturer of Upper and Harness Leather, MOROCCO LININGS, Pink-colered Roan and Bark-tanned SHEEP-SKINS etc. Dealer in Hides and Sheep-skins. The highsst market prices will be promptly remitted for all consignments from the country.
CURED and SALTED HIDES for sale, and selections made.
Corner of State and Farmer Sts., DETROIT.

Free Medical and Surgical Treatment
Will be given at the
Detroit Medical College,
Between 10 and 12 a. m., daily, to all who apply. Internal disorders will be treated on Mondays and Wednesdays; diseases of Women and Children on Thursdays; diseases or injuries requiring Surgical operations or advice, on Fridays; diseases of the Eye and Ear on Saturdays. THEO. A. McGRAW, M. D., Sec'y.

A CARD.
RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT, Feb'y 18, 1869.
Hereafter, as heretofore, the Russell House will endeavor to retain its position as a first-class Hotel. No effort on the part of the Proprietors shall be wanting to render it a desirable and pleasant home to the transient as well as the permanent guest.
Our charges shall always be in accord with any other first class Hotel in Detroit.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
WHITBECK & CHITTENDEN, Propr's.

Organs and Pianos.
Friends in the Rural Districts, why will you pay $500 and $600 for Third-class Pianos, when better Instruments can be had in Detroit for $275 and $300.
ORGANS, sold by Agents for $250 and $300, can be had for $140 and $150. Avoid pedlars and stool-pigeons. Be your own agents. Save from $100 to $300. Send for Circulars, or call on ADAM COUSE,
25 years a dealer in Organs and Pianos,
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PLASTER.
The Largest Works in the United States.
For grinding and calcining Plaster, have just been completed at Alabaster [on Saginaw Bay] where the purest bed of Plaster in America is located. Orders for any amount Rock, Land and Calcined Plaster are solicited. Address GEO. B. SMITH.
Foot of Third St., DETROIT.
261w4

FOR GROCERIES
Call on
W. K. HORNER,
At Depot.

Mortgage Sale.

JOSEPH HANER, Isabella Haner, his wife, and Barney P. Haner, by a mortgage dated the eighteenth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred sixty-two, duly mortgaged to Hiram P. Thompson, a parcel of land described in said mortgage as "All the West half of the North-east quarter of Section Thirty-two, in Township Four South of Range Seven East, in the State of Michigan." The said Mortgage, with the power of sale therein contained, was recorded on the Twentieth day of September, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber 29 of Mortgages, on page 653, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, in said State. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice is Four hundred and Fifty dollars with interest thereon from the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1866, at ten per cent. per annum, and default has been made in the payment thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twelfth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated January 15, 1869.

HIRAM P. THOMPSON, Mortgagee.
T. NINDE, Attorney. 255w13

A CARD.

MICHIGAN EXCHANGE.
—o—
Detroit, Feb. 15, 1869.
This Hotel, so long and favorably known to the Traveling Public, is being thoroughly repaired and put in perfect order for business, and will continue to be kept in all its appointments as a First Class House. But to meet the wishes of our friends and patrons, our charges will be reduced to $2.50 per day, and the proprietors solicit the patronage of all who wish to find a quiet and pleasant home while in the city.
E. & F. LYON, Proprietors.
260-1y

YPSILANTI, February 19, 1869.

THE partnership existing under the title of Smith & Converse, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle the same before March 1st.

Frank Smith, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement of all accounts—will continue the business, and be happy to meet all the old patrons of the firm, and all others that low prices and honorable dealing may induce to give him a call.

Some balances, yet due, on Smith Bros. books, must be settled at once.

E. C. CONVERSE,
260 J. T. SMITH.

B. C. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
COAL!
will keep constantly on hand a large stock of
BLOSSBURG,
LEHIGH,
GRATE,
EGG,
STOVE,
CHESTNUT,
BRIAR HILL,
CHIPPEWA,
SCREENINGS,
and STERLING NUT.
Also pays the
HIGHEST PRICE!
For all kinds of
PRODUCE.
Please leave your orders at my office, east end Follett Block, Ypsilanti. 237-3w.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
NIGHT SCENES
IN THE BIBLE,
By Rev. Daniel March, D.D.
For full, free, flowing, clear, sparkling, pure and graceful style; for poetic genius; for beauty of thought and rich glowing imagination; for analysis of character, graphic delineations and ripe scholarship; for life-like pictures, glowing words and happy illustrations, this work has no equal. Such commendations, as the above, have been received from Bishop Simpson, Rev. Albert Barnes, Noah Porter, D. D., LL. D., W. A. Stearns, D. D., Geo. Dana Bordman, D. D., I. W. Wiley, D. D., Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D., and leading Clergymen and the Press of all Denominations. Send for Circulars containing the same. Agents are everywhere meeting with unparalleled success. It is a most beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound book, and pleases everybody.
Commissions, 100 to 200 per month, according to ability and energy. Address,
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IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!
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We furnish Farmers wilh the
BEST SEED WHEAT IN THE WORLD
Perfeetly free from insectiform or other impuritiee; grown from AUSTRALIAN and CHILI Seed, yielding, on good soil,
SIXTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE,
And Weighing
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The EARS OF WHEAT, when mature, are usually ELEVEN OR TWELVE INCHES LONG.
Put up and securely tied and sealed in linen bags, and sent by mail free to all parts of the country, on receipt of price.
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SAMPLES...10 cts. each. BAGS...50cts. and $1 each. Or in larger quantities at reason able rates.
Address—
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FARM FOR SALE.
144 ACRES.
100 IMPROVEMENTS—30 acres good timber. Located 4½ miles south east of Ypsilanti. A fair house and large new barn. WILL BE SOLD CHEAP IF SOLD IMMEDIATELY.
Apply to JOSEPH CORBETT on the premises. 258w3

PLEASE CALL AT THE
SINGER
Sewing Machine Rooms,
Congress St., two doors West of the Hawkin's House, and examine before purchasing elsewhere, the SINGER SEWING MACHINE.
Also Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's and Boy's Clothing, made to order, at the
SINGER SEWING MACHINE ROOMS,
YPSILANTI, - - MICHIGAN.
248m3s2

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For our new book of 1,000 pages, profusely illustrated.
The People's Edition of St. Paul
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By Conybeare & Howson, with introduction by Rev. James McCosh, D. D. LL. D., President of Priceton College. Price $3.50. Different from all other editions, as the notes are in English. Commissions larger than ever before paid by any publishers. Send for circulars to R. W. BLISS & Co., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

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The astounding revelations and startling disclosures made in this work are creating the most intense desire in the minds of the people to obtain it. Its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, meke it the best snoscription book ever published. Send for circulars and see our terms, and why it sells faster than any other work. Address JONES, BROTHERS & Co, Philadelphia, Pa., or Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
How to Make the Farm Pay.
How to double the value of land and the profits on stock, an how to raise three times the quantity of all farm crops to an acre.—750 pages and 140 beautiful illustrations. Farmers, young men and experienced agents find it pays to canvass for this book. $100 to $250 *per month*, according to ability and energy. For full particulars, address
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A LIVE PAPER!
Every Farmer at the West should Take it.
THE NORTHERN FARMER
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The Cheapest Agricultural Paper Published.
Contains yearly from three to five hundred pages of practical matter on agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, poultry breeding, dairy business, bee keeping; also choice reading, selected and original, in departments of "Family Readings," "Sabbath Hours," "Children's Corner," "Poetry," &c. &c. all of which combine to make it the farmer's favorite paper of the west, and cheapest paper published in the country. The publisher distributes each spring quantities of garden and field seeds to each subscriber, and offers more liberal cash premiums than any other published. Send for samples to the publisher.
FRED D. CARSON.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
"THE BLUE-COATS,
And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion."
Comprising narratives of personal adventure, thrilling incidents, daring exploits, heroic deeds, wonderful escapes, life in the camp field and hospital, adventures of spies and scouts, with the songs, ballads, anecdotes and humorous incidents of the War.
It contains over 100 fine engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2.50 per copy. Send for circulars and see our terms, and full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS!—Seed oats, two varieties, Norway and New Brunswick, the best kinds now grown, will yield double the quantity of common oats. Black Norway $5 per half bushel, $8 per bushel; New Brunswick $2.50 per half bushel, $4 per bus. Seed true to name, supply lsmited. Address OSCAR BERRY, P. O. box 777 Fon du Lac, Wis.

EVERY SPORTSMAN, Farmer and Horseman, should send for our pamphlet of 20 pages, containing a full description of a new invention by which the most inveterate kickers, runaways, and vicious horses can be driven with perfect safety. For breaking and training horses it is better than Rarey's, or any other system. Sent free. Address N. P. BOYER & Co., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED in every town to sell the celebrated CLIPPER Mowers and Reapers—Lightest draft and most durable Machines made. Send for circular.
CLIPPER MOWER & REAPER CO.
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Early Rose Potato.
American and Foreign Spring Wheuts, Oats, Barley, Corn, Clover Seeds, Grass Seed Hogs, Fowls, Best Fodder Cutter, Send for the "Experimental Farm Journal," only 20 cts. Address GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg Pa.

AMERICAN COMPANY TRADE MARK RICHLY SCENTED TOILET SOAPS. 32 S. FRONT 26 BARCLAY ST. N.Y. McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.
Honey, Glycerine, Elder Flower, Boquet and Balm.
In quality, style and perfume warranted equal to the English, and sold fully 50 per ct. cheaper, which accounts for the great falling off in the demand for the foreign Soaps, and the unprecedented success of the
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Now sold everywhere in the United States.
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
Sole Manf'rs, Philadelphia and New York.

LOCK HAVEN, PA,
LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Gents—We have been using your make of Gang Saws in our mill, and find them in point of quality superior to any we have ever used.
Yours, &c.,
SHAW, BLANCHARD & CO.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Lippincott & Bakewell: We have no trouble with your Saws: they don't need to be lined with paper; we put them on the mandre and they go right along.
Temper perfectly uniform and quality unsurpassed. Respectfully,
CHAS. J. FOX.
LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
Manufacturers of Circular, Mulay, Mill Gang and Cross-cut Saws; Chopping Axes, all shapes; Colburn's Patent Axe; Shovels, Spades, and Miles' Patent Covered Scoop.

Wanted, Agents, $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male & female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON-SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS, FARMERS, GARDNERS and Fruit Growers. Send for particulars of "*Best's Improved Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer.*" Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States *and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Good Agents* are wanted in every county in the United States. Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second Street, Baltimore, Md.

The PATENT MAGIC Comb
Will color gray hair a permanent black or brown. Sold everywhere. Sent by mail for $1.25.
Address WM. PATTON, Treasurer,
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Wanted Agents To sell the American KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address,
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Or GUIDE to the Three Symbolic Degrees of the Ancient York Rite, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason. And to the Degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and the Royal Arch. By Malcom C. Duncan. Explained and interpreted by copious Notes and numerous Engravings. This valuable book contains all the lectures and work of the Lodge, and with the aid of it any Mason can in a short time become qualified to take the chair as Master of a Lodge. It is entirely different from any other Masonic Book heretofore published.—Bound in cloth, price $2.50; leather tucks pocket-book style, with gilt edges, $3. Copies sent free of postage. Send cash orders to L. FITZGERALD, Box 2,975 New-York P. O.

HOW CAN IT BE DONE?
Is the cry of the crowds who throng
THE DOLLAR STORE,
73 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO,
That every description and variety of fancy goods, cutlery, leather goods, jewelry, books, albums, silver-plated ware, &c., &., can be purchased at the extremely low price of one dollar for each article, when the same goods cannot be obtained at any other place for double the amount, and which the wholesaler confesses *he cannot buy* for that price?"
We reply: We have buyers constantly at the East, by whom job lots *are obtained at enormous discounts*, and besides, *a large portion of our goods* are imported DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.
Having, also, *every facility* possessed by the largest "Dollar Sale" firms of Boston, we will, by means of the
CLUB SYSTEM
extend the advantages of our immense wholesale and retail trade to those living at a distance, thus SAVING IN EXPRESS CHARGES
THREE-FOURTHS THE AMOUNT
now paid and giving a better quality of goods than can be obtained of any Eastern firm.
Send in your Clubs, or send for Circulars, to
ANNAND & CO.,
73 Lake Street, Chicago.
Goods at Wholesale to the trade.

Great Distribution by
the Metropolitan Gift Co.—Cash Gifts to the amount of $250,000.—Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each	$10,000	40 Cash Gifts, each	$500
10 " " "	5,000	200 " " " "	100
20 " " "	1,000	300 " " " "	50
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos		each	$300 to $750
75 " " Melodeons		"	75 to 150
350 Sewing Machines		"	60 to 175
500 Fine Gold Watches		"	75 to 300

Cash prizes, silver ware, &c., all valued at $1,000,000
A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are *sealed* in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *sealed ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *one dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.
You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.
REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, $5.000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano, $650; John D. Moore, Louisville, $1,000; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Piano, $500; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans, $500. We publish no names without permission,
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, Oct.* 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, Oct.* 28. "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, Dec.* 3.
Send for circulars. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Each package of sealed envelopes contain ONE CASH GIFT. Six tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to
HARPER, WILSON & CO.,
173 Broadway, N. Y.

Ypsilanti & Hillsdale R. R.
FARMERS,
Look to your Interests!
THE subscriber has just received a large supply of
GRAND RAPIDS PLASTER!
Which he is prepared to sell cheap. It is a well known fact that this plaster possesses a great many advantages [as a fertilizer,] over all other plasters, as thousands that have used it can testify. Please give me a call and satisfy yourselves. I will also pay the highest cash price for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, delivered at my office east end of Follett Block. B. C. WRIGHT.
Ypsilanti, 1869. w3s2

Local Matters.

Long Articles.

We are always glad to receive communications of reasonable length, on almost all topics, and give both sides and all sides of all questions, religious, political and social. But short articles are always the most readable, and hereafter we cannot admit any articles over one column in length, at the outside one and a half.

State Normal School Graduating Exercises.

LAST Thursday these Annual Exercises recurred. There was the usual large audience; friends, who gathered from various parts of the State, to listen with glowing pride, to the addresses and essays of dear ones. It is interesting to look into the intent and anxious paternal and maternal faces, who with palpitating hearts witness the *debut* of a son or daughter, and with exultant features as they finish their performances and receive the demonstrations of applause on the part of the audience. The Class is a very interesting one. Eight young ladies and eleven young men. Prof. Mayhew, in his annual address to the class, stated that it comprised a larger number of workers than the average Normal Classes.

[A word in reference to dress. The young gentlemen were dressed in a varied manner, befitting the peculiarity of each. The young ladies were attired alike throughout, color and tint and style of dress very becoming to two or three of their number, but making the others appear to great disadvantage, and even ridiculous.]

Prayer by Rev. J. D. Pierce. Anthem, "Awake the Harp," Haydn.

Nature's Lessons,...A. M. WEBSTER, Bedford.

We were not so fortunate as to hear Mr. W. until he had nearly finished his oration. It was well spoken of by others, as an oration indicating mature reflection. It was well and earnestly spoken.

How We Read,..CORA BRINKERHOFF, Ypsilanti.

Two classes of readers. First class read for selfamusement. Second class, that they may shine in society. Some are bookworms—excrescences on society—others revel in the past and are like a casket filled with antique jewels. Knowledge is proud at having read and treasured up so much,—wisdom teaches the extensive reader to be humble that he knows no more. Handsomely read.

The Government of a Nation the Exponent of the People, S. G. BURKED, Ypsilanti.

Illustrated by France—where the people are not yet capable of self-government.—Monarchial government can stand on ignorance, but a Democratic only on a basis of educated masses. This is the work of the Schoolmaster. A demand the world over for earnest and conscientious teachers.

Solo and Chorus, Come with the Gipsy Bride," from the "Bohemian Girl."

God's Time the Best Time, CHAS. E. DAVIS' Troy.

Geology and History illustrate the truth of this theme. Individual experience prove it. He closed with an eloquent encomium of the Gospel as the grand civilizer and God's motive power for the redemption of the Nations.

Earnest Workers, ELLA M. HAYES, Ypsilanti.

Not those who spend their time in idle vaporings. Life too short for dreams and sighs. When education shall be turned into practical channels, there will be less of this. A good, practical essay.

Extension of Territory, P. SHIELDS, Unadilla.

Instanced Greece and Rome as memorable examples of failure, owing to expansion of territory. Two considerations oppose our territorial expansion: 1*st*. An exahausted treasury. 2*d*. The revolting character of military power. A good speaker, and lustily cheered.

Duet and Chorus, "By Thee with Bliss," Haydn.

Extremes,.....L. S. MONTAGUE, Unadilla.

Good and evil not more opposed than diverse thoughts. Truth no truth to him who has not proved it. Independence of thought leads to tyrany. As teachers, earnestly exhorted to be conservative, as well as liberal. A well digested oration.

Our New-England Mothers,.....ALICE M. STARK, Augusta.

While the men of New-England are chronicled in History and Song, the Women are comparatively unthought of. The foremothers are equally deserving of praise.

The Study of Music,.....CHAS. S. BAKER, Coldwater.

This was a first-class oration—novel and refreshing. False theory that music is the result of intuition and fascination. Only acquired after laborious effort. Few studies discipline the mind more thoroughly. Music is refining and elevating; it fills all heaven, and the delight of worshippers below.

Which Will You Take?.....EMMA E. BENHAM, Ypsilanti.

Industry or Idleness; good or evil. Examine conscience, and decide.

Trio, "Hark the Curfew," Atwood.

Our Work,.....L. E. HALL, Lamont.

The world never appreciated Mind as today. Much in philosophy and science yet unsettled. Teacher's great work to stimulate to activity. This oration was No. 1.

Antique Models,.....MARY H. UNDERDUNK, Battle-Creek.

Ancient statues and women models, representatives of beauty and strength. Effeminancy now fashionable. She bestowed merited praise upon Elizabeth Browning and Harriet Hosmer, noted exceptions to present degeneracy. A brilliant essay.

Teach the Practical,..E. T. CURTIS, Ypsilanti.

This oration was full of strong meat, pure cream. We nominate Mr. Curtis for Co. Superintendent.

Solo and Chorus, "The Lord will Comfort Zion," Von Weber.

Stepping Stones,..HATTIE E. MEACHAM, Porter.

A graceful essay. We trust that the essayist will illustrate in her own career the lofty sentiments she expressed.

Elements,.....EMMONS WHITE, Mason.

A true man possesses a burning thirst for truth. True thinkers eliminate the known from the unknown. Instructive and to the point.

Vestal Fires,.....HATTIE HUBBARD, Battle-Creek.

The sacred fire of ancient peoples ever kept alive by their priestesses, emblematic of the fire of Liberty; sometimes smothered by tyrants, but bursting forth anew in brighter flames of devotion.

Quartette, "Where the Light so Cheerily," Bohemian Melody.

A telling song. Miss Barr (Annie Lee), formed one of the Quartette. We may say here, that the music throughout surpassed any former occasion.

History,.....H. W. SABIN, Lowell.

Warring passions illustrate permanent principles. To learn the rhythm of history, study facts and then laws. Every grand epoch concentrated in some distinguished individual. Full of thought and gracefully delivered.

Life's Labor,.....LOUISE ARMSTRONG, Detroit.

Life one long warfare, soul against soul, thought vs. thought. Something for all to do and to teachers a grand work and future is growing up. We have no doubt the fair essayest will perform well her part.

Looking Forward,..JAS. C. CAMPBELL, Augusta.

A poem, one of Campbell's best. There were points in it of a local nature and telling. The following was a happy hit, and received enthusiastic applause:

"For our task is done, 'tis a victory won;
We rejoice with passionate glee,
That we're sent away on the very day
With Johnson of Tennessee."

We do not agree with the criticism of the correspondent of the *Tribune*. The enunciation and speaking throughout was good, surpassing any former exhibition, due, no doubt, to the partial instruction Prof. Griffith has been able to impart, the Professor having been connected with the school but a short time.

Wednesday evening Prof. Mayhew held his annual reception for the benefit of the graduating class. The occasion was hightened by the presentation on the part of the class of an elegant silver pitcher and salver, a worthy testimonial to the Professor's faithfulness. At the close of the session Prof. Bengel's classes presented him a valuable chair. The Professor will occupy it with dignity.

The next term begins Tuesday the 16th inst., when the Board of Instruction will be glad to welcome back old pupils and new comers. It is desirable to be present on Monday on account of classification.

Prof. Griffith.

We were never partial to readings. Such readings as we have had from elocutionists who have visited our city has caused them as a whole to be characterized as insipid and dull. Prof. Griffith is the first elocutionist we have listened to who has held our enwrapt attention. His version of Shylock, the Raven and Nothing to wear delighted his audience. The two former have been rendered so often, the hobby of the reader, that only a first-class elocutionist, who in his soul feels the meaning and interpretation of these pieces can relieve them of tameness, or awaken the interest of an audience. We should almost expect an elocutionist of Prof. Griffith's ability and reputation to bring to his audiences later and fresher productions. But the Professor brought out the finer shades of thought and carried his audience with him. We hope to hear him again. He could not fail of a crowded house.

Rev. Mr. Reed,

Of Grand Rapids has received a unanimous call from the Baptist Church of this City to become its pastor. He has preached here two Sabbaths to the acceptance of the Church and congregation.

A Live Village.

The village of Denton, five miles East of this city, is an excellent place to invest in real estate. It is the depot for Rawsonville and Bellville, and does an extensive business in lumber, shingles, etc. There will be erected during the coming season, a new store-house, express office, and freight office. Also a new Methodist Church, 32x50 feet. Mr. S. Y. Denton, who has charge of these improvements, is a clear-sighted, energetic business man, under whose management the place bids fair to rival its more pretentious neighbors. A few such men as Mr. Denton would be a God-send to Ypsilanti.

Bellville.

The account of Union School excrcises came too late and will appear next week.

Judge Lawrence

Was renominated at Jackson Wednesday by acclamation, as we anticipated and well done. Mr. Lawrence has made a faithful Judge.

A New and Wonderful Invention.

Parties will call at Cutcheon & Allen's law office and see model this and next week. There is money in it for some one.

Left Over.

The article from "Episcopalian" and "Inquirer," are necessarily left over until next week.

Chas Holmes Jr.

Real Estate Agent, hands us the following:

Recent Real Estate Sales.

William Thompson to A. Filkins, farm of 40 acres in Canton, $2000.

R. C. Dolson, to William Thompson farm of 60 acres in Ypsilanti, $3000.

Sidney Derby, to Orrin Olmsted, farm of 90 acres in Ypsilanti, $5000.

M. Clawson, to Hall, farm 40 acres in Ypsilanti. $7500.

George Jarvis, to A. McCard, 80 acres of land, in Barry County, $1400.

A. McCard, to George Jarvis, house and lot in the city, $1700.

A. McCard, to Susan Webster, house and lot, $1000.

Nathaniel Phillips, to McClawson, house and lot, on Washington St. $4000.

Philo Parsons, to James Morgan, farm 195 acres in Pittsfield, $19,500.

Wanted to Loan,

A few hundred dollars on good security. Address Lock Drawer, No. 45 Ypsilanti, Mich.

—A YOUNG lady writing to her mother frome Europe says: "Send me a dozen bottles of 'Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorer.' What I took with me is all gone, and I cannot think of spoiling my hair by using any other." The judgement of all who have used Barrett's will confirm this lady's experience.—*Boston Transcript*

WHAT MAKES your hair so beautiful? Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) hair restorer or dressing, (*in one bottle.*) price one dollar. Every druggist sells it. 261w3

Testimonial.

WALTER Muir, Esq., traveling salesman for the large wholesale Drug House of French, Richards & Co., of philadelphia, in a letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Within the past few months Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has found upon my list a most promising place. Ther is in one good snuff of it more virtue than is contained in a dozen packages of its worthless rivals that flood the market. Rest assured, Doctor, that my appreciation of its merits, as realized *personally in my own case*, will urge me to use my best endeavors in introducing its sale through our house.

Yours faithfully,

WALTER MUIR."

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is sold by most Druggists everywhere. Send by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

IT is getting so we can hardly go into a Drug Store without seeing piles of Constitution Bitters. The sale must be enormous, and to obtain such results, must be extremely gratifying to Messrs. Seward & Bentley, the proprietors. They seem to have touched the magic wand when they introduced these Bitters, and no Bitters could have attained such a popularity unless of real worth.

All other remedies giving way to Seward's Cough Cure.

CALISAYA BARK.—It is said that Messrs. Drake & Co., [proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS] are the largest importers of Calisaya Bark in this country, and that, with the exception of an occassional sale, all they import is used in the compounding of their celebrated Plantation Bitters, to which they undoubtedly are indebted for their health restoring properties. As a tonic and Apetizer they are not surpassed, and we cheerfully recommend them. All first-class Druggists keep them for sale.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and old at half the price.

—THE palm of superiority is awarded to Mrs. S. A. Allen for her improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle,*) and a grateful public appreciates the very low price, one dollar. Every druggist sells it. 260w2

We make a specialty on Cards and Bill-heads.

Room to Rent.

A nice one over Cornwell & Hemphill' bank. Apply to Alderman Bros.

CARD.

C. L. Yost, auctioneer, experienced in selling farm stock, and other property, furniture &c. Ready to meet all calls at the harness shop of Yost & So., north side Congress street. 18

For Statements or Bill-heads go to the COMMERCIAL office.

The Markets.

Ypsilanti Market.

Apples per bushel	1 25
Apples, dried, per pound	12½
Beans per bushel	2 00
Bran, [Middlings] per 100 pounds	1 50
Buckwheat Flour, per cwt	3 50
Butter	33@35
Chickens, per pound	14
Dressed Hogs, per cwt	13 25
Corn Meal, per cwt	1 50
Corn, shelled, per bushel	70
Corn, in ear	35
Feed, per cwt	1 00
Clover Seed, per bushel	8 50
Eggs, per dozen	18
Flour, per barrel, xxxx	8 00
Hay, per ton	$12a14 00
Lard	18
Oats	53
Onions	1 30
Plaster, Grand Rapids, per ton	10 00
Potatoes, per bushel	40
Pork, salt, per cwt	15 00
Hams, smoked, per cwt	18 00
Shoulders, smoked, per cwt	12
Salt, per barrel	2 75
Timothy Seed	4 00
Water Lime, per barrel	3 00
Turkeys, per pound	15
Wheat, white, per bushel	1 40
Wheat, red	1 30
Wood, hard	$4a4½

Detroit Market,

Flour, superior, $8 25	Medium,	7 50
Wheat		1 51
Corn		72
Oats		59
Barley		4 28
Rye, 125	Beans	2 00
Butter		35
Clover Seed 9 00	Cheese	22
Dressed Hogs 12 50	Eggs	20
Hay 18 00	Hops 4c, Onions	1 50
Potatoes		55

Chicago Market.

Flour, superior	6 25
Flour, spring	5 00
Wheat, spring	1 13
Corn	58
Oats	56
Rye	1 20
Barley	1 75
Hogs	12 50

COOK, COBURN & CO
Advertising Agents, Chicago,
Are authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper, at our lowest rates, and are Agents for all Newspapers in the U. S. and Territories.
ADVERTISE

A FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm containing one hundred acres, six miles south of Ypsilanti, City. Known as the farm of Moses Crane, (deceased,) will take in exchange a small house and lot in the City of Ypsilanti.

F. H. CRITTENDEN, *Administrator.*

Feb. 22, '69—Ypsilanti, Box 63. 260-6w

The American Cooking Stove Again in Court!

United States Court, Northern District of N. Y., Albany, Oct. 17, '68.

Jacob H. Shear and Joseph Packard, vs. *Zebulen Hunt and William J. Miller.*

The Hon. Samuel Nelson, Judge.

This suit was brought for infringing the patents on a Shaking or Vibrating Ash Sifter, and the combination of a Sifting and Ash Pan in the Hearth of a Cooking Stove, an injunction was granted restraining their use.—Messrs. Hunt & Miller have now arranged for a license, and will hereafter manufacture and sell under a license from us. All other persons are cautioned against manufacturing, selling or using Stoves with these improvements, as all infringements will be promptly prosecuted. SHEAR, PACKARD & Co.,

254m3 Albany, N. Y.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM, the great popular remedy for coughs, colds, croup whooping cough and consumption. In connection with the ordinary 4 oz. size, Coe's Cough Balsam is now put up in mamoth family bottles, given by any others for $1. For sale by sll druggists and dealers in medines. No family should be over night without it in the house.

217-1y

The American Cooking Stove.

ANOTHER PATENT SUIT.—We understand Messrs. Shear, Packard & Co. have been compelled to commence a suit against Hunt & Miller, of Hudson, for infringing the patent on the Ash Sifter in the American Cooking Stove. This is the fifth suit they have been compelled to bring against different parties for infringing the different patents on this Stove. The four previous suits have esulted favorably for S., P. & Co., and they are determined to follow up all cases of infringement until others cease from appropriating their improvements.—*Albany Evening Journal, July 29th*, 1868.

All persons are cautioned agianst selling or using Stoves with a Shaking Ash Sifter in the hearth, or under the grate, as this improvement is fully secured to us by five different Patents, and all persons selling or using Stoves with this improvement, will be liable to prosecution for infringement, as we have granted no licenses to other parties to make or sell this improvement, and all infringements will be promytly prosecuted.

SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,

Albany, N. Y.

The American is for sale by BICKFORD & CAMP, Ypsilanti, Mich. 252–6m

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will imediately relieve and permanetly cures the most aggravated case of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Constipation, and all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Physicians, clergymen, and all who use it, join in unbounded praise of its great virtues.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1. 217-1y

A FAIR OFFER.—R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which he warrants to cure Catarrh in all its forms and stages. And further, he offers $500 for a case of that dreadful disease that he cannot cure. If your druggist has not yet got this remedy on sale, don't be put off with some worse than worthless snuff, "fumigator," or poisonous caustic solution, but enclose sixty cents to the proprietor and it will reach you by return mail. For sale by most druggists everywhere.

To the Working Class: I am now prepared to furnish all classes constant employment at their house, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening, is easily earned by persons of either sex and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business and that every persons who sees this notice, may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparaled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents.

Addres,

E. C. ALLEN. Augusta, Maine.

258w4

TO BEAUTIFY and dress the hair, and restore it to its natural color, and impart that beautiful gloss, odor, etc., use Mrs S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle.*) Every druggist sells it. Price one dollar. 259w2

We don't mean to be beat on nice wedding and visiting cards.

For Thirty Days, Furs and Overcoats AND Heavy Winter Clothing!! AT COST AT BRADLEY'S.

BUY CLOTHING At POST'S.

BUY DRY GOODS AT POST'S.

BUY OVERCOAT AT POST'S.

BUY BUSINESS COATS AT POST'S.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AT POST'S.

BOY'S PANTS AND VESTS AT POST'S.

BOY'S CLOTHING AT POST'S.

BUY GOOD CLOTHING & DRESS GOODS FOR Christmas & New-Year's Presents AT POST'S.

GROCERIES!

JENNESS & CAMPBELL

Having purchased the entire stock and lease of A. PLATT, we now offer to the public at

REDUCED PRICES

A large and well selected stock of

GROCERIE AND PROVISIONS!

With a variety of other goods. Call at the old stand and you will be satisfied that the best place to buy groceries is at

JENNESS & CAMPBELL'S.

Highest Cash Price paid for Produce.

JOHN S. JENNESS, JAMES T. CAMPBELL. 251w2

"Special Dispatch."

ADRIAN, Feby. 2, '69,

"The south Hall of the College was burned down about 10 o'clock this forenoon.

It caught fire from the chimney, as is supposed, on the roof.

"LATER.—An associated Press dispatch via. Toledo, says the college building was partially destroyed. ....

Loss $20'000. ....

Fire supposed to have caught from a defective flue."

THE PATENT

"Metalic Chimney!"

Of which there are TWENTY-SEVEN Now in use in Ypsilanti and vicinity, is FIRE-PROOF.

House Builders of 1869, use the

"Metalic Chimney." Cheaper than Brick, AND REQUIRES No Foundation.

Manutactured by

HEARTT & BRO.,

Proprietors of one-half of Washtenaw Co. Township rights to manufacture for Manchester, Saline, Lodi, York and Northfield, for sale. Enquire of

Heartt & Bro.

Washing & Bleaching CLOTHES! WITHOUT Wear, Tear or Labor!

The 'Automatic' Clothes Washer and Boiler,

Is the Wonder of the Age, and the delight of every one using it.

Price, $4.00.

Manufactured by

Heartt & Bro.,

Depot Hardware Store,

259 Sole Agents for Ypsilanti.

Important Decision

By the "Superior Court!"

Paper Rags a Legal Tender at 4 cents

Per pound, in exchange for

Tinware,

Of first quality, manufactured by

Heartt & Bro.,

Depot Hardware Store.

A Grand CHANCE

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE subscriber offers for sale,

His Fine Residence on Cross St.,

Just East of the Depot, on the brow of the hill, elligible and healthy. For conveniences, the house is unsurpassed in the city.

A GOOD BARN ON THE PREMISES.

ALSO, THREE AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND,

On Miles Street, a little East of the Advent Church,

Enquire at the COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to dispose of his property during the present year, offers for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES.

The lots and parcels of land situated on Congress, Summit, and Pearl Streets. And about thirty acres within the corporation, will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers for fruit growing and gardening, also his FINE RESIDENCE, cor. Summit and Congress Streets, built within the last year, and finished in a superior manner with all the modern improvements.

To parties wishing any of the above property a rare chance will be offered.

Terms; a small part down, the ballance on any time purchasers may wish.

WM. CROSS.

Also some First Class Mortgages For Sale. 248-3m.

NEW FIRM!

AND

LOW PRICES

FRANK SMITH

From the old stand of Smith Brothers, to the people of Ypsilanti, and the rest of mankind, send greeting:

He takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that notwithstanding the change of base, his communication remains unbroken, and he is every day receiving new supplies. His store is fuller than ever, and the proprietor is determined that his store shall be the best place in town to buy any of the following goods, besides many others that cannot be enumerated. Call and see hissplendid stock of

WALL PAPERS

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN FIXTURES,

BOOKS,

AND

STATIONERY,

TOYS, PERFUMERY,

Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c

Their stock of

DRUGS,

and Patent Medicines will always be kept complete. Prescriptions carefully compounded. They have a large stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Glass.

Builders will find it for their interest to call and get prices.

Don't forget the place and motto!

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Mass Meeting!

Great Excitement!

Go ring the bells and fire the guns, for those new goods have come at last; after three weeks delay. They now must be

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE,

As many of the goods are too late for the season. The stock is full in all its parts, dress goods in every variety and style, cloths, cassimeres, coatings, ladies cloaking, in fact everything in our line, together with one of the largest stocks of

LADIES & GENTS FURS

ever brought to this city. All of which

MUST AND WILL BE SOLD.

Purchasers will not fail to get good bargains at A. WILLIAMS.

G. M. VAIL

Will be pleased to see ladies and gentlemen at his

RESTAURANT,

where he will do his best to serve up to them

Oysters in Every Style

FARMERS can get a good lunch, including TEA AND COFFEE, at G. M. VAIL'S, any hour of the day. Plain and fancy

CONFECTIONEY

on hand at all times. Also bread, cakes, crackers, and fancy groceries. Foot of Congress Street. ICE! ICE!

F. HINCKLEY,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law

Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on Mortgages. Office north side Congress St., Ypsilanti.

253 1-y

DRS. T. WILLIAMS & Co's.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE

For the cure of all classes of disease upon the improved plan adopted at the French and English Hospitals No guess work,—humbug or deception, but sound, scientific treatment, based on thirteen years regular hospital practice. No coarge for consultations, call or write and get our opinion of your case.

TO YOUNG MEN troubled with Seminal Weakness, &c. do not be deceived by Mercury quacks, but call on us, (or send 25 cts. or pamphlet of Instruction,) and obtain a certain and permanent cure.

The Secret Monitor, a complete medical work on the Physiology of the Male and Female Sexual Systems, and their diseases, With full instructions for their cure, containing 300 pages and 100 plates and engravings mailed under seal, price 50 cts.

Persons at a distance may consult us by letter, enclosing stamp, and medicines sent to any part of the country. Address the attenging surgeon, T. WILLIAMS, M. D., Office corner East Water and Mason streets, 253 Milwaukee, Wis.

CARD.

Geo. C. Collins is at his old trade, the auction business, ready and glad to wait on his patrons, old and new. Will sell all kinds of goods or stock. Leave your order at his auction store, Congress street, under Cornwell & Hemphill's Bank.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although very powerful, contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from all observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively Counterfeited. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. all others are worthless.

N. B.—One Dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt Street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. 224-1y.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric uice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the coughs, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills and fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has Consumption, of course the lungs, in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast dedaying. In such cases, what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now, the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and, as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted ealth for many years past, and now weighs 25 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck'e preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, makihg it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients want their lungs examined; and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Price for the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

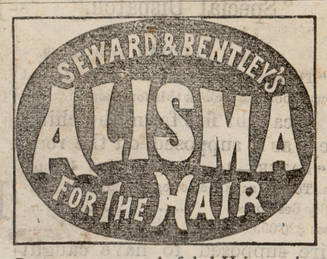
For sale by all druggists. 256y1

GRAPES

From Kelly's Island at

W. K. HORNER'S,

At the Depot. 238



Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

Prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriant.

$1,00 and $1,50 per Bottle. Each Bottle in a Neat Paper Box.

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A Safe and Speady Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on a worthless medicine.

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A PERFECT CURE

For Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Acidity of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heart-burn, Jaundice, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Intestines.

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BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA—BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and uretha, disease of the prostrate gland, and retention or incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement, or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in chlorosis, or retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrus state of the uterus, leucorrhea, or whites.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnataral enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the neck, of the bladder, and inflammation of the kidneys, ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, retention of urine, diseases of the prostrate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brick-dust deposit, and mucus or milky discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weak nerves, trembling, horror of disease, wakefullness, dimness of vision, pain in the back, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, eruption on the face, pallid countenance, universal lassitude of the muscular system, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is diuretic and blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, &c., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as gonorrhœa, gleets of long standing, and syphilitic affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6,50. Delivered to any address. Describe symtoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, 594 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

Feb&Mar H. T. HELMBOLD.

No HUMBUG.—It is *warranted* to cure lost or impaired taste, smell, or hearing, watering or weak eyes, offensive breath, ulcerated throat or mouth, pain and pressure in the head, and loss of memory when caused as all of them frequently are by the ravages of Catarrh. It is pleasant and painless to use, contains no strong poisonous or caustic drugs but *cures by its mild, soothing action.*

We will pay $500 Reward for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

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PRICE ONLY 50 Cents.

If your druggist has not got it on sale, don't be put off with some worse than worthless strong snuff, "fumigator," or poisonous caustic solution, which will *drive the disease to the lungs* instead of curing it, but send 60 cents to us and the remedy will reach you by return mail. Four Packages, post paid, $2,00. 1 Dozen for $5,00.

Send a stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the Proprietor,

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[Continued from 1st Page.]

unsuspecting *children*, young and old. If he will go to Ireland he will yet see the sad effects of religious persecution. He will find amongst other things, that even the *poor* Catholics are compelled by a Protestant government to pay their *tithes* toward the support of Protestant ministers; whilst in *Catholic* France and Belgium, the Protestant ministers are supported from the public treasury. But there is no need of going to other countries, or even to history, for proof of the religious persecutions against Catholics. We are here surrounded by thousands of living witnesses. These Catholics from Ireland, as history informs us, once constituted one of the richest and most learned nation of Europe, and we have reason to believe they would have remained such, as well as their sister Catholic country, Belgium, had their religion not been interfered with, or if they and their forefathers had not valued their religion more than riches or worldly learning. I hope when our friend "H." shall have read these few facts on "the other side of the question," he will agree with me in saying that it would be much better to allow those dark deeds of the past to sleep in oblivion. To revive them will do no good and may do much harm. Let us rather endeavor to be charitable toward each other and study how to make ourselves and others happy here and hereafter.

Respectfully, yours,

N. V.

Verdict of a Jury of Boys.

WHEN Dr. Nathaniel Prentice taught a public school in Roxbury, he was very much a favorite; but his patience at times would get very much exhausted by the infractions of the school rules by the scholars. On one occasion in rather a wrathy way, he threatened to punish with six blows of a heavy ferule the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after, one of the detectives shouted—

"Master, John Zeigler is whispering," John was called up and asked if it was a fact. (John, by the way, was a favorite both with his teacher and school-mates)

"Yes," answered John, "I was not aware of what I was about I was intent on working out a sum, and requested the boy who sat next, to hand me the arithmetic that contained the rule which I wished to see."

The Doctor regretted his basty threat but told John that he could not suffer him to whisper or escape the punishment, and continue:

"I wish I could avoid it, but cannot, without forfeiture of my word. I will," he continued, "leave it to any three schollars you may choose, to say whether or not I omit the punishment."

John said he agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S., T. D. and D. P. C. The doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did (after consultation) as follows:

"The master's word must be kept inviolate—John must receive the threatened six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on voluntary proxies—and we the arbitrators, will share the punishment by receiving each of us two of the blows."

John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the Doctor and with out-stretched hand exclaimed:

"Master, here is my hand; they shan't be struck a blow: I will receive the punishment."

The doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seat said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day; but the punishment was never inflicted.

Do Not Tell A Lie.

A little newsboy, to sell his paper, told a lie. The matter came up in Sunday School.

"Would you tell a lie for three cents?" asked a teacher of one of her boys.

"No, ma'am," answered Dick, very decidedly.

"For ten cents?"

"No, ma'am."

"For a dollar?"

"No, ma'am."

"For a thousand dollars?"

Dick was staggered. A thousand dollars looked big. O, would it not buy lots? While he was thinking, another boy roared out, "No, ma'am," behind him.

"Why not?" asked the teacher.

"Because, when the thousand dollars are all gone, and all the things they've got with them are gone too, the lie is there all the same," answered the boy.

It is so. A lie sticks. Everything else may be gone, but that is left, and you will have to carry it around with you, whether you will or not; a hard, heavy load it is.

Who of us couldn't "stretch it a little," if we only tried?

A little girl and her little brother were on their way to the store the other morning. The grass on the common was white with frost, and the wind was very sharp. They were both poorly dressed; but the little girl had a sort of a cloak over her which she seemed to have outgrown.

As they walked briskly along she drew the little boy closer to her, and said, "come under my cloak, Johny."

"It isn't big enough for both, sister."

"Then I will try and stretch it a little."

And they were soon as close together and as warm as birds in the same nest.

What a lesson! How many shivering bodies, and sad hearts, and weeping eyes, there are in the world, just because people do not stretch their comforts a little beyond themselves!

—SOME one advertises for the recovery of a lost wallet belonging to a gentleman made of calf-skin.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility; and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir. I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I declined; but with a have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle $1 00
" " " half dozen 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, 1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for.....7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

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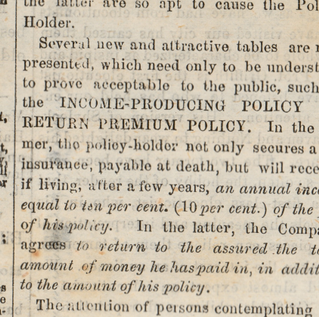

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Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad.

New Route Opened to the Lumber and Salt Regions of the Saginaw Valley.

On and after Monday, January 18, 1869, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1, Express.	No. 5, Accom.	No. 7, Mail.
Chicago, dep.	9.00 p.m.	.....	8.00 a.m
Detroit,	10.20 p.m.	7.20 a. m.	11.10 a.m
Toledo,	7.45 p.m.	.....	12.35 p.m
Jackson, dep.	6.15 a.m.	11.40 a. m.	4.15 p.m
Lansing,	8.05	1.25	5.55
Owosso, arr'v	9.30	.....	7.20 p.m
Sag. City, arv	11.15	.....	9.15 p. m
" dep	11.17	.....	9.17 p. m
Wenona, ar.	12.m.	.....	10.00 p m

TRAINS SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2, Mail	No. 6, Mixed	No. 8, Express.
Wenona, Dep.	7.00 a. m.	7.45 a.m.	3.15 p.m
Sag. City, arr.	7.43	9.05	3.58 p.m
" dep.	7.45	3.25	4.00 p.m
Owosso, arr'd.	9.30	12.40 p.m.	5.48 p.m
" dep..	9.30	1.50 p.m.	6.00 p m
Lansing,	10.55	4.05 p.m.	7.25 p.m
Jackson, arr.	12.40 p. m.	7.20p.m.	9.10 p.m
Toledo, arr.	4.20 p. m.	.....	10.10 a.m
Detroit, arr.	5.55 p. m.	.....	3.45 a.m
Chicago, arr.	10.00 p. m.	.....	6.30 a.m

Train No. 1 connects at Jackson with Nig't Express East on Mich. C. R. R., and with Night train from Toledo on M. S. R. R; at Owosso with D. & M. R. R. Train No. 5 connects with Mail train West on M. C. R. R.

Train No. 7 connects at Jackson with Day Express East and West on M. C. R. R. and with M. S. R. R. Express from Toledo and Cleveland. At Owosso with D. & M. R. R.

Train No. 2 connects at Owosso with D. & M. R. R; at Jackson with Day Express West and East on M. C. R. R., and Day Evpress on M. S. R. R. for Toledo, Cleveland &c. Train No. 8 connects at Owosso with Night train on D. & M. R. R.; at Jackson with M. C. R. R. Evening Express for Chicago. Also to Toledo and places South.

A. WATSON, Superintendent.
Sup'ts Office, Jackson, Jan., 1869.

Michigan Central Railroad.

1868. 1868.

ON and after June 29th, 1868, Passenge trains willl run as follows;

TRAINS WESTWARD

	Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g. Exp	Night Exp	Dex. Acc
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
DETROIT, l've,	7:20	11:10	5:25	10:20	4:10
Wayne,	8:15	.....	6:20	....	5:05
YPSILANTI,	8:50	12:23	6:50	11:40	5:40
Ann Arbor.	9:15	1:00	7;20	12;00	6:05
Dexter,	9:45	1;20	7:45	——	6:35
Chelsea,	10:05	——	8;05	——	——
		P.M.		A.M.	
Jackson,	11:10	2:20	9:05	1;30	——
	P.M.		A.M.		
CHICAGO, ARR.	9;05	10:02	6;30	10:03	——

DEXTER ACCOMMODATION.—To Dexter Daily except Sundays. Leaves Jackson Mondays only.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

	Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g. Exp	Night Exp	Dex Acc
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M	A.M
CHICAGO, l've,	5:00	8:00	4:30	9;00	——
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Jackson,	2:20	3:45	12:45	5;10	——
Chelsea,	3:20	——	——	6;03	——
Dexter,	3;40	4:38	——	6:20	6:40
Ann Arbor,	4:10	5:00	2;07	6:45	7:15
YPSILANTI,	4:35	5:20	2:30	7:15	7;40
Wayne,	5:05	——	——	7:40	8;15
DETROIT, ARR.	5:55	6:30	3:45	8;30	9:05

DEXTER ACCOMMODATION—To Detroit daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Trains leave Jackson for Mason, Lansing Owosso, &c.; 6;15, 8;15 a. m., and 4:15 p. m.

H. E. SARGENT,
Gen. Supt.
Chicago.

W. K. MUIR,
Asst. Gen. Supt.
Detroit.

Erie Railway

The Broad Guage
☞ Double-Track Route to
NEW-YORK, BOSTON,
And New-England Cities.

THIS RAILWAY EXTENDS FROM

Buffalo to New-York 420 Miles,
Dunkirk to New-York 460 Miles,
Cleveland to New-York 625 Miles,
Cincinnati to New-York 860 Miles

AND IS FROM

☞ 22 to 27 Miles the Shortest Route.

All trains run directly through to New-York, **860 Miles Without Change of Coaches.**

From and after Feb. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave in connection with all Western Lines, as follows:

FROM BUFFALO—By New-York from Time Depot cor. Exchange and Michigan Sts.

5.25 A. M. New-York Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 9.10 a. m., (Bkft.); Susquehanna 2.32 p. m.., (dine Turner's 8.20 p. m., (Sup.), and arrives in New-York 10.40 p. m. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New-Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia.

7.30 A. M. Express Mail, via Avon and Hornellsville (Sundays excepted.) Arrives in New-York at 7.40 a. m.

2.50 P. M. Lightning Express (Daily.) Stops at Hornellsville 6.15 p. m. (Supper,) and arrives in New-York 7.40 a. m. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg and the South, and at Jersey City with Morning Express Train of New-Jersey Railway for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

6.00 P. M. New-York Night Express (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Portage 8.50 p. m., (supper) intersecting at Hornelsville with the 5.50 p. m. Train from Dunkirk, and arrives in New-York at 1.40 p. m.

11.20 P. M. Cincinnati Express, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Susquehanna 7.58 a. m., (Bkft.); Turner's 1.50 p. m., (Dine), and arrives in New York at 4.15 p. m. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Afternoon and Evening Trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

From DUNKIRK and SALAMANACA, by Few-York Time from Union Depots:

6.20 A. M. New-York Day Express, from Salamanaca, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornelsville 9.15 a. m., (Bkft.) intersecting with the 5.25 a. m. Day Express from Buffalo, stopping and connecting as above, arriving in New-York at 10.40 p. m.

7.30 A. M. Express Mail, from Dunkirk (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Salamanaca 10 a. m., and connects at Hornellsville and Corning with the 7.30 a. m. Express Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New-York at 7.40 a. m.

3.25 P. M. Lightning Express, from Salamanaca, [Sundays excepted.] Stops at Hornellsville 6.14 p. m., [Sup.] intersecting with the 2.50 p. m. train from Buffalo, stopping and connecting as above, arriving in New-York at 7·40 a. m.

5.50 P. M. New-York Night Express, from Dunkirk, [Sundays excepted.] Stops at Salamanaca 7.40 p. m.; Olean 8.15 p. m. [Sup.]; Turner's 11.08 a. m. [Bkft.], and arrives in New-York at 1.40 p. m. Connects at New-York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New-England cities.

Only one train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 2.50 p. m., and reaching New-York at 7.40 a. m.

Boston and New-England Passengers, with their baggage, are transferred *free of charge* in New-York.

☞ To pleasure travelers the line of the Erie Railway presents many objects of interest, passing through the beautiful valleys of the Chemung, Susquehanna, Delaware and Ramapo Rivers, an everchanging panorama of nature's beauties commands attention.

The best Ventilated and Most Luxurious Sleeping Coaches ☞ in the World, ☞ accompany all night trains on this Railway.

Baggage Checked Through, and Fare

Always as Low as by any other Route.

☞ Ask for Tickets via Erie Railway Which can be obtained at all Principal Ticket Offices in the West and South-West.

H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Supt. **WM. R. BARR,** Gen'l Pass. Agt